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**The urbanization of the North-Western provinces of the Roman Empire :
a juridical and functional approach to town life in Roman Gaul,
Germania inferior and Britain**

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Propositions belonging to Frida Pellegrino, *The urbanization of the north-western provinces of the Roman Empire. A juridical and functional approach to town life in Roman Gaul, Germania Inferior, and Britain.*

1. The remarkable complexity of the concept 'town' is reflected in the elusive vocabulary the ancients employed when discussing the cities of their time, their level of urbanism, and their statuses.
2. Several Iron Age communities in central and north-eastern Gaul reached an elevated socio-political complexity which is reflected in the archaeological record in the complex network of oppida that characterized the territory under their control.
3. The multi-polar organization of the territories of several parts of central Gaul and the dispersion of the ruling elites of these territories during the Iron Age are at the origin of the monumentalized 'secondary agglomerations' of the Roman period.
4. The commonly held view that the north-western provinces were under-developed because they had a patchy network of self-governing cities is inaccurate.
5. The studying of hoarding patterns enhances our comprehension of the main socio-economic and cultural variations within the Roman Empire in a major way.

6. The shortage of fractions of asses in Cisalpine Gaul in Julio-Claudian times and the shortage of asses in Britain in the same period (and the local attempts of creating a solution to this shortage), suggest that the central Roman authorities made no attempt to promote the emerge of fully monetized economies in these parts of the Roman world.
7. The vast possibilities for new research created by digital numismatic resources remain seriously underexploited.
8. The ‘epigraphic habits’ of the various provinces and regions of the Roman Empire were not only period-specific but also region-specific. Therefore epigraphical publications which look at chronological patterns in large parts of the Roman Empire must be regarded as unduly simplistic.
9. Settlements patterns can only be understood through the analysis of both micro-patterns and macro-patterns.
10. The applications of modern concepts to the societies of the Graeco-Roman world often leads to misinterpretations of Greek and Latin terminology.
11. Museology can help the public to find a connection to different social values, beliefs, and customs, thus helping them to identify with others.